

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

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"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."

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POETRY.

A Model Woman.

I know a woman wondrous fair—
A model woman she—
Who never runs her neighbors down
When she goes out to tea

She never gossips after church
Of dresses or of hats;
She never meets the sewing-school
And joins them in their spats.

She never beats a salesman down,
Nor asks for pretty plaques;
She never asks the thousand things
Which do his patience tax.

These statements may seem very strange—
At least they may to some;
But just remember this friends,
The woman's deaf and dumb.

A Wisely Anonymous Man.

STORE TELLER.

JACK DOANE.

Jack Doane had always been considered a dull boy by his teachers, by the neighbors, and even his father. He was 17, and James, a younger brother, was 15, and a remarkably bright boy. His father desired him for the law, but Jack was to settle down on the farm. He was only fit for a farmer.

The farm was situated half a mile out from Olean, where the boys attended school. They had completed their studies in the public schools and were now ready for the academy.

Jack was dull; every one said so—that is every one but his mother. She seemed to understand Jack and to have confidence in him. She knew he was slow, but she had learned that he could be depended upon. Farmer Doane had determined that Jack should not go into the academy, but should go to work on the farm. But Jack possessed a dogged determination.

He had decided to go through the academy, and he enlisted his mother on his side, and between them they prevailed, and the opening of our story sees both boys beginning a three years' course—James at the head of the class, and a great favorite, Jack at the foot and regarded as very dull, to say the least.

Jack excelled in one thing—mathematics. He was slow, to be sure, but he mastered every principle as he went along. He labored under one great difficulty in school. He could not explain the principles fluently and clearly. But he could work out the most difficult problems, give him time. He never gave up. Once he worked two weeks on a text problem given to the class and solved it. But he never made it known. Jack never got the credit he deserved. Often he would come home with his teacher's harsh words ringing in his ears and his schoolmate's sneers rankled in his heart, and found consolation in a mother's hopeful words.

"Never mind, Jack," said she; "you will come out all right. The race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong. You have perseverance and determination. You are steady, sober and earnest, and these qualities will bring you through. Remember the fable of the hare and the tortoise."

And then she would tell him of eminent dunces, such as Sir Isaac Newton, Sheridan, Goldsmith, Scott, Dean Swift, Gibbon, Dryden, Shakespeare, Milton, and Daniel Webster. These were all dull boys in school. They could not be crammed with knowledge, they had to reason and think out their conclusions.

And Jack would be comforted, and go out from his mother's presence with lifted head and a brave heart, resolved that he would not disappoint her in any particular. And so he plodded through the three years, studying hard and faithfully, and never leaving a lesson until it was mastered. He was never content to leave anything until he fully understood it, and this, more than anything else, caused him to fall behind his class, so that at the end of the course he failed to pass.

It was observed in the final examination that he was perfect up to the last year, not missing a question, but beyond this he stood low. His brother James graduated with great éclat, however, and went into the office of Briggs & Morton to study law. Jack staid one year longer at the academy and graduated, and then came the trial of his life.

The day after his graduation he requested his father to send him to the Scientific Institute, Mr. Doane was astonished.

"I won't do it," he exclaimed, in anger. "You are only fit to be a

farmer, and you have education enough for that. I've spent all the money for your education that I intend to, and you might as well settle down on the farm and go to work. I'll give you a good chance."

But this was not Jack's plan. He had determined his course, and nothing could divert him from it. He acquainted his mother with his intentions, quietly packed his clothes that night, and the next morning left home before any of the family were stirring. His disappearance caused a nine-days' talk, and then the matter dropped. Mr. Doane made no effort to find him, saying, "He'll be glad enough to come back of his own accord." His mother kept her own counsel, and Jack thought of her with a lump in his throat, for he knew that the \$150 he had in his pocket represented the accumulated savings of twenty years of her life.

Five years had passed away, and not a word had been heard from Jack. James had been admitted to the bar, had settled down to a small practice in Olean, was a jolly good fellow, a favorite with the ladies and society generally, but the staid citizens began to whisper that he was getting too fond of the glass. It was only a whisper, and most of the people resented the insinuation. He was still the most brilliant, fascinating member of the bar, and the pride of Farmer Doane in particular.

The railroad boom had reached Olean, and the citizens plunged recklessly into speculation. Farmer Doane had taken \$10,000 stock in the new road, which was to make Olean a large city and its citizens all millionaires. But the bubble burst before it had been fairly blown, and the farm was advertised to be sold by the Sheriff. The process by which all this was affected was a long one, occupying some months, and they were sad ones to Farmer Doane and his wife. James upbraided him for his folly, and declared that he deserved to lose his farm.

"If Jack was only here," said Mrs. Doane, "he would be such a comfort—something to lean upon."

"Jack is a worthless dog," said Farmer Doane in reply, "and I'll warrant is begging his daily bread, or working for his board at best! He would be a poor stick to lean on."

The day of sale came, and a large crowd was attracted to the farm, for it was the best farm in the country, well worth \$20,000, but these close times, and at a public sale, would not bring much over half that amount.

The bidding was slow. A stranger in the crowd, with his overcoat buttoned up around the ears and his cap pulled down well over his eyes, watched the bidding closely, until it reached \$10,000. This was the bid of Mr. Wyant, the rich banker of Olean, and he chuckled as he thought of the rich speculation the chance offered. No one, he thought, could go much above this. The farm would be his, and in three years he would double his money on it. But his exultation was cut short by the clear, firm voice of the stranger:

"Eleven thousand."

Banker Wyant caught his breath at the audacity of a man who would advance \$1,000 at one bid, and the auctioneer dwelt on the \$11,000 for some time before the banker recovered enough to make another bid of \$11,100. But this was promptly supplanted by the stranger's \$11,200. The bidding now was left entirely to these two, and it went up gradually and slowly until it was knocked off at \$12,100 to the stranger.

"What name, sir?" asked the clerk. "Jack Doane," was the quiet reply. But if the answer was quiet the sudden commotion it created was not. In a minute he was surrounded by fifty old acquaintances, all trying to shake his hand and asking a thousand questions. Jack stood it all calmly, and finally shook himself loose and strode toward the house, but half way there he met his mother and behind her his father, who had heard, as they sat in the darkened room mourning over their misfortunes, that Jack was the purchaser of the farm.

Never did the village of Olean experience such a sensation. It was just like a novel, every one said, when they learned that Jack had developed into one of the best civil engineers in the country, and had cleared \$20,000 by superintending the opening of the great silver mine in Colorado, and was now engaged, at a salary of \$8,000, in the construction of an important railway in the West. He was a tall, solid, splendid looking man, one who looked as though he knew what foun-

dation he was standing upon, and that it was sure.

Jack deeded the farm to his mother telling her it was "only principal and interest on the loan you made me when I left home, and a little payment on the motherly comfort you afforded me during my stupid, plodding school days."

Inquiry among Jack's employers revealed the fact that the highest prized quality in Jack's composition was his deliberation.

"You can depend implicitly," said the principal owner of the mine referred to, "on all of Jack's decisions, for he won't make one until he knows he is right. I've been out patience several times at his apparent slowness, but found him right every time. He never made a mistake, and we never wasted any labor. In the end, we came out ahead of other enterprises with less careful engineers at their head. Jack is worth his weight in gold."

Jack is still at his profession, and stands at the head of it. No large enterprises are undertaken without consulting him. Riches have come to him almost unasked, and for all he gives his mother the entire credit. James sunk into dissipation, lost his practise and is indebted to Jack for a position that affords him a livelihood. Over the door of the handsome villa where Jack resides, with a loving wife, he has placed a motto:

"THE RACE IS NOT TO THE SWIFT."

Some of Josh Billings' Best.

Deference is silent flattery. Goodness is just as much of a study as mathematics.

Toil sweats at the brow, but idleness sweats all over.

The highest rate of interest that we pay is on borrowed trouble.

Trusting to luck is only another name for trusting to laziness.

Indolence may not be a crime, but is liable to be at any time.

It is a great deal easier to be a good dove than a decent serpent.

The man who never makes any blunders seldom makes any good hits. It is a great art to be superior to others without letting them know it.

Self-made men are most always apt to be a little too proud of the job. I honestly believe it is better to know nothing than to know what isn't so.

Envy is an insult to a man's good sense, for envy is the pain we feel at the excellence of others.

Dissatisfaction with everything we come across, is the result of being dissatisfied with ourselves.

A slander is like a hornet. If you can't kill it dead, the first blow, you had better not strike at it.

If it wits the blade, good sense should be the handle, and benevolence the scabbard of the sword.

To be thoroughly good-natured, and yet avoid being imposed upon, shows great strength of character.

The wealth of a person should be estimated, not by the amount he has, but by the use he makes of it.

Most people, when they come to you for advice, come to have their own opinions strengthened, not corrected.

Pleasures make folks acquainted with each other, but it takes trials and griefs to make them know each other.

If you analyze what most men call pleasure, you will find it composed of one part humbug and two parts pain.

Titles are valuable; they make us acquainted with many persons who would otherwise be lost in the rubbish.

If you want to get a good general idea of a man's character, find out from him what his opinion of his neighbor is.

I consider a weak man more dangerous than a malicious one. Malicious men have some character, but weak men have none.

We should be careful how we encourage luxuries; it is but a step forward from hoe-cake to plum pudding, but it is a mile and a half by the nearest road when we have to go back again.

The crown of patience cannot be received where there has been no suffering. If thou refusest to suffer thou refusest to be crowned, but if thou wish to be crowned, thou must fight manfully and suffer patiently. Without labor none can obtain rest, and without contending there can be no conquest.—Thomas A Kempis.

On the British ship "Colossus," belonging to the navy, electric hand-lamps are in use. They have no external connections, but act by induction.

Business.

Every one has more or less business to attend to, and every one should conduct their affairs in a business like way. It makes no difference whether said affairs are trifling or weighty, the rule hold good in both cases. Less than a hundred years ago the apprentice systems was in vogue. Young men were obliged to serve their employers until they were twenty-one years old. All they got for their service was their board and clothing. Not only were they not paid wages, but in many cases, the masters would not take apprentices unless they were paid in advance for doing so. Now boys are paid wages for their services, small of course, at first, for a green boy cannot do much at first, but still they are paid what they are worth, and if they are not satisfied, or hear of a better place they can leave, which they could not do in the time of the apprentice system.

Promptness is of the utmost value in business. When a man has anything to do he ought to do it at the proper time. It makes not the slightest difference that it may seem a trifle, for life is made up of trifles, which taken together make a vast whole. One night in a town in the Netherlands a boy noticed a slight break in the dyke which kept out the waters of the ocean. It was so small that it could be covered by the hand, but there was danger, that if it was neglected it would enlarge and soon the waters would be beyond control. The boy was alone—not a single person in sight—and before he could summon help it might be too late. So he promptly put his fist in the hole, and kept it there until help arrived and so saved the town. He did not wait to consider whether it was his business or not, but promptly made it his business. It is often very dangerous to put off till to-morrow what ought to be done to-day. So the old French song has it:

"To-day for me, to-morrow for thee
But will that morrow ever be?"

An employer who sees one of his men prompt and willing to oblige, is very apt to raise his wages on that account, whereas if the man is lazy and always grumbling he is in great danger of being "bounced." When an employer pay wages, he buys his men's time and has a perfect right to use it as he pleases. I mean if the men work in a shoe factory, for example, the employer has the right, unless it is stated differently in the contract at the start, to put the men to work at any part of shoemaking he pleases, and they have no right to grumble. If they intend to stick to a particular branch, they ought to say so at the start.

A great deal of business is carried on on credit. Every one almost at times is rather hard up, and is obliged to borrow. They ought to pay their debts promptly at the time appointed. It makes no difference that the creditor can afford to wait. They ought to deny themselves all useless luxuries until their debts are paid, for the money they spend is not theirs but their creditors', and no one has a right to spend another's money without his consent.

It is very silly to expect another man to favor you in a business transaction, because he is your friend. Business is business; friendship is friendship; and they are no more alike than the poles of a magnet. One of the most benevolent men of my acquaintance is very sharp in business and rightly so, for if he was not sharp he would have no money for his charities. In spite, however, of his sharpness he is occasionally taken in, but he will not use the law in his defence, though told in one case of downright swindling, that if he did not have the swindler arrested, he would encourage others to do likewise and so endanger the framework of society.

EDGAR RAVENSWOOD.

The Beauties of the Oral System.

The public has so often been advised of the superior merits of the oral system, its incalculable advantages as a method of easy communication and above all, its extraordinary power to "restore the deaf to society" that one views with surprise not unmingled with deep regret the newspaper accounts of Minnie Pancoast and Van Dorn, a former pupil of a school where Nature's Own Language, as the method of signs has been poetically termed, is held in special abhorrence as "a low, vulgar thing, you know." In these newspaper accounts, a "restored-to-society" damsel of thirty

summers is represented as having found her vocal accomplishment of no earthly use to her, away from the insinuating influence of her teachers. Judges, lawyers, doctors and commissioners have tried their best to make her understand what they meant, but they, one and all, have failed, and this former pupil of a school that restores deaf-mutes to society has been obliged to resort to the common method—writing—in order to understand and be understood!

One is amazed at this, and is inclined to cry out "all this is a libel, and the lawyers, doctors, judges and commissioners are in league with the professors of the sign method." This is the only lucid view possible, for have not Miss Rogers, Prof. Bell and Prof. Greenberger assured us again and again that the Oral System is the only panacea for all the ills of deafness, and that it would surely restore the hopeless victims of deafness to the happy radiant circle of Society? They all are persons of veracity. It would not do to accuse them of intentionally misrepresenting the facts and deceiving the public. No, the only view possible is that the public prosecutors are leagued in an infamous conspiracy against the Oral System. The mystery of the thing is that the sign method advocates had no hand in the case. If they had, it would be easy to charge them with being interested parties, bent up on misrepresenting the Oral System from envy at its extraordinary success. Alack! Alack! this is a sad day for the oralists, for the very family of the "restored" young maiden have declared her to be insane and applied for a Commission of Lunacy to sit upon her mental restoration to Society. This testimony of the family, those who are the best judges of the girl's condition, is conclusive evidence against our oral system. Alas! what are we to do!

When asked by the counsel for the Prosecution whether she knew "to whom she was married?" this graduated of the Restorative System answered, "I don't understand 'whom are you married.' And again, when the obliging Counsel changed the question to another, she replied, "I don't understand 'what is the person' to whom she was married. Could anything be more like restored to society than that? The Counsel gave up his attempt in despair to find out to whom she was married. Of course, the eminent lawyer was at fault. If her teacher had been there, the girl whom he restored to society by such mysterious means would have been able to answer the question satisfactorily—with his assistance. Somebody was at fault, when this young lady newly restored to society that is supposed to be able to give a reason for everything that it does, answered the lawyer that she did not understand "What did you marry for?"

When asked whether she had any money in bank she said, "Yes I have some banks." That is rich, passing rich, for one who had been restored to society without the contaminating aid of signs.

Dr. Rufus P. Lincoln swore that he thought Mrs. Van Dorn to be inferior in mental capacity to a child of seven years? Is that possible? Is Dr. Lincoln connected with Dr. Peet's Sign School or Hartford Institution? If not, this testimony of an unprejudiced doctor is astonishing in view of the fact formulated only a year ago by one of the fondest-mouthed professors of the "Restorative System," that there is such a divine afflatus in the method of speech, that its pupils shine with a new splendor by the side of the sign-taught pupils. There was a glitter of bright intelligence in their eyes, a springy step in their feet, and the Lord only knows what else; but here is one of his former pupils in a situation where hundreds of sign-taught young ladies would have known how to answer all questions better! So it is. I am sorry for the advocates of the oral system, and more so for the unfortunate victims of their fanatical creed.

To add insult to injury, these grave counsellors agreed that a half educated deaf mute could not experience the God-given instinct of maternal love on the ridiculous assumption that it is all a matter of education.

To ask a lady, of thirty years, how many dolls she had! Yet such was the question propounded by the eminent Counsel for the Prosecution. If that is the kind of restoration to Society that the Oral System produces, I would rather stick to the Sign Method, on which I was brought up. No, thank you, gentlemen of the Oral Method; I am much better off as it is.

The parents of the hestored-to-Society young lady ought to send her to a Sign-School, not the Insane Asylum, and I will warrant her recovery to reason in short order, in much less time than it took to "restore" it at the Oral School. With deep humility,
H. C. WHITE.

George Pancoast's Will.

A TRUST FUND FOR THE DEAF-MUTE TAUGHT WHO MARRIED HIS VALET.

The will of the late George Pancoast was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office. It is dated February 20, 1886, and the witnesses are Julien T. Davies and Howard Townsend.

Mr. Pancoast gives to his brother, Edmund Pancoast, and his sister, Mary Kinsey, \$5,000 each, and to his son, Archer V. Pancoast, thirteen shares, valued at \$1,000 each, of the Archer and Pancoast Manufacturing Company. He next directs an expenditure of not less than \$7,000 and not more than \$10,000 on the family burial plot at woodlawn Cemetery. Then ensues the following charitable bequests:—To the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, the Manhattan Eye and Ear and the Young Men's Christian Association, \$1,000 each; to the Association for Improving the condition of the Poor, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the Children's Aid Society, \$500 each. After a bequest of \$1,000 to Louisa R. Vance, he directs that all his real estate be given to his wife, Elizabeth A. Pancoast, as also all the furniture, paintings, silver, china and other appurtenances of his city residence and his residence in Saratoga. He leaves to his son, Archer V. Pancoast, and son-in-law, Frank E. Bliss, \$30,000 in trust, the income to be devoted to the care and maintenance of his deaf and dumb daughter, Minnie S. Pancoast, who was recently married to William H. Van Dorn, Mr. Pancoast's valet, and for the annulment of which marriage an action is now pending in the Supreme Court. The residue of the estate is to be divided into three equal shares and given respectively to his wife, his son and daughter Lillia Bliss.

Mr. Charles A. Hamilton was appointed by the Surrogate special guardian of his daughter Minnie A. Pancoast.

From Minnesota.

We have been trying to get off some spring poetry, and consequently have not written for the JOURNAL for several weeks. While we were fumbling over metres and rhymes, we had hopes something would transpire to put us in possession of several items, that would do to dot down for such a widely read paper as the JOURNAL, but, alas! there is nothing to hitch unto that would spin out a long and readable letter, unless we take up the discussion the two Harrys began about teachers' salaries, etc., but we prefer to take a back seat and let older heads than ours wrangle with a problem, the discussion of which in the way it has been carried on, with one or two exceptions, will do no one good. It seems as if the big uns have had their say, and now the little ones have taken it up, and are going to squeal themselves hoarse.

The California Convention of Teachers is having its share of the dissection in the Institution papers. The expenses will far exceed expectations indeed, but we think that it will not prevent a solid delegation starting across the continent from Minnesota. Prof. Noyes, and probably Mrs. Noyes will go. Mr. Smith and Miss Griffin are about booked for the trip. Mr. Kelly is between the hay-stacks, and may start out on a tail-board of the excursion. So far the above named persons are all that have an idea of going. More may join from here hereafter.

Another school year is fast drawing to a close, the graduates are busy reading for and preparing their essays. In the school-rooms the scholars are urged to put in full time, and make the best of the few weeks that remain. Those who have studied well and pondered on what they have learned, need not fear for his or her promotion next term. They who have passed the last seven months with their eyes on book, their thoughts gathering wool and repeatedly written *once day a man were a hunter*, and the like, will find themselves in the same note, if not a lower one when another school year opens for them. The teachers are not all well and happy by any means. It seems as if each one has taken his or

her turn at bearing the pain and misery that flesh is heir to. The teacher's life is not necessarily a sedentary one, it depends in a great measure on themselves. It can be made sedentary with all the ill effects arising therefrom, but since the opening of our gymnasium we think no one has very good reason to complain of not enough exercise, unless they themselves are to blame.

"Will their wild errors be forgiven?" All Fool's Day passed by with us without making any stir in the world. There was a good deal of side, show trickery played by the younger members of our family, such as archness love to delight in, otherwise the day was quiet, and the cog wheels of everyday school life were not set agog.

Head Monitor Klagge has had a relapse, and is now confined to the hospital with rheumatism. Only those who have had it know how to sympathize with a person in his position.

Prof. Smith is out on his new special star since the advent of pleasant weather, and will soon be wooing farmers' daughters when he takes long rides out in the country. If he will occasionally bring us a pail of buttermilk, we will feel kindly toward "stars" hereafter.

Our graduates this year number eight—namely, C. H. H. Dodge, Anton Schroeder, Anthony Vogt, Henry Wolfe Elmina Courtan, Helen M. Sterud and Mary Fitzpatrick. If all are as steady and industrious out in the world as they have been in school, they need not fear for the future, and if they would understand well the following lines they may depend on ultimate success:

"Let a man once show the world that he feels
Afraid of its bark, 'twill fly at his heels;
Let him fearlessly face it, 'twill let him alone,
And fawn at his feet if he flings it a bone."

SABIN.

FARIBAULT, April 4, 1886.

Northern Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Bowers made Mr. and Mrs. Cross a call on the 11th of this month.

Philip Minor went off on a secret mission on the 13th. Philip, take a good bait, for it is hard to catch fish without one.

B. Cross is hauling lumber for his uncle, who is making an addition to his house.

P. Minor returned home on the 16th and looks cheerful. We suppose he had good luck.

Jesse Cross is now breaking his three-year-old colt. Perhaps he and his wife will feel proud when they get him hitched to their top-buggy.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Nordyke took dinner with J. J. Cross and wife on the 20th, and after dinner was over, they accompanied them to Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Bowes, where tea was served. On their way back they stopped to see Mrs. B. Cross, who was suffering with a toothache. They spent the night at the residence of J. J. Cross and wife. On the 21st, they made Mr. Jesse Cross and wife a visit. They returned home on the 22d.

We heard that Miss Pauline Acheson, of Boston, Mass., arrived at her uncle and aunt's, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Bowes, all right last week.

Mrs. E. N. Bowes has five nice canary birds, which are very tame, and have their own pleasures out on her house-plants in the bay window. They are trained to return to their cages themselves in the evenings.

JUXTA.

MICHIGAN CITY, 3-29-'86.

A Statesman on Local Newspapers.

Every year every local newspaper gives from \$1,000 to \$5,000 in free lines for the sole benefit of the community in which it is located. No other agency can or will do this. The local editor in proportion to his means does more for his town than any other ten men, and in all fairness, man with man, he ought to be supported, not because you like him or admire his writing, but because a local paper is the best investment a community can make. It may not be brilliant or crowded with great thoughts, but financially it is more of a benefit to community than the preacher or the teacher. Understand us, now; we do not mean morally or intellectually, but financially; and yet on the moral question you will find the majority of the local papers are on the right side of the question. To-day the editors of local papers do the most work for the least money of any men on earth. Subscribe for your local paper, not as a charity, but as an investment.—David Davis.

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1886.

E. A. HODGSON, Editor.

The DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, (published at 1624 Street and Tenth Avenue) is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

TERMS:
One copy, one year, \$1.50
Cubs of ten, 1.25
If not paid within six months, 2.50
These prices are invariable. Remit by post office money order, or by registered letter.
\$2 Terms, cash in advance.

CONTRIBUTIONS.
All communications must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are alone responsible for views and opinions expressed in communication.

Contributions, Subscriptions and Business Letters to be sent to the
DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL,
Station M, New York City.

Specimen copy sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

Inquiries concerning the whereabouts of individuals, will be charged for at the rate of ten cents a line.

Rates of advertising made known upon application.

The Legislature of Utah incorporated an appropriation for both the University and the Deaf-Mute Department to the amount of \$66,000 in the General Appropriation Bill, which amounted to nearly \$200,000, but on account of the bitter dead-lock existing between the Government and the Legislature, the whole bill was vetoed. Governor Murray claims the right to nominate the Territorial officers by virtue of the Organic Act of the Territory, but his claim was resisted by the Mormons, so he had no choice but to do his duty. The whole people are looking towards Congress for relief, which will come soon to the great benefit of the Gentiles. The question of an institution for the deaf is postponed, but the Department will go on appropriation or no appropriation. The usefulness of a school for the deaf and dumb has become so generally and widely admitted, that a temporary drawback will in no wise affect the future prospects of deaf-mute education in the Territory of Utah.

The number of deaf-mute institutions of learning in the United States is quite large, and every year finds one or two added to those already established. In our columns this week, will be found a report of a new Institution for the deaf and dumb, and the blind, in Wyoming Territory, as in the case of several other schools, this one will owe its existence to the efforts of a semi-mute. Once under full headway, there will be no question as to the success and usefulness of the Wyoming Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind.

Several newspapers have copied Mr. Walker's article that appeared in a recent number of the *Annals*, explaining a new device for teaching deaf-mutes, called the "electric alphabet." The letters are designated by touching certain places on the hands and fingers, somewhat similar to the Dalgarno alphabet. Mr. Walker's invention consists in transmitting, by means of wire conductors, the letters that make up words and sentences to all the pupils of a class simultaneously. The public press seems to think the device is a novel as well as a wonderful one.

The April number of the "American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb" is filled with a great variety of interesting reading matter, all of which is directly connected with the education of deaf-mutes. The article which will interest most the general reader, is the "History of the Education of the Deaf in the United States," by E. M. Gallaudet, Ph.D., LL.D. The volume is replete with excellent theories deserving of attention from teachers of the deaf. Among them is an extract from a letter written by Richard Pearce, a deaf-mute clergyman of England. The letter originally appeared in the *London Globe*, and has been copied extensively by the deaf-mute papers of this country. The letter referred to is an outspoken criticism on the exaggerated statements of the results of the Pure Oral system. The real value of artificial speech to the deaf-mute after leaving school, is shown to be of little or no account. From the number of advertisements in the last page of the *Annals*, it will be seen that the "articulation teachers" are multiplying with amazing rapidity. Well, we hope

they will all succeed not only in getting situations but in being successful in teaching the mutes who may come under their care.

Gallaudet Centennial Memorial Fund.

TREASURER'S BULLETIN, No. 23.

KENDALL GREEN, WASHINGTON, D.C., April 3, 1886.

The Treasurer now holds a second certificate of deposit from the U. S. Treas. Company for \$500, No. A 44466, in manner and form the same as the first one which was published in a former Bulletin, except that it is signed by H. L. Thorne, Secretary, instead of L. G. Hampton, Asst-Sec'y. The amount now on deposit is, therefore, \$1000.

[The Committee appointed by the Empire State Association to raise \$1,500 as New York State's contribution to the fund, reports the following amounts received, which are in the custody of the Treasurer of the Committee, Mr. E. Hodgson, and will be handed to the National Treasurer when \$1,500 has been secured.]

From the debate given under the auspices of the Brooklyn Society, 23 85
Proceeds of Dr. Peet's Lecture, 22 50
Total new receipts, 46 35
Previously acknowledged, 913 93
Total, \$960 28

Received from Indiana, through S. J. Vail, State Agent;

(S. J. Vail, Indianapolis, Collector.)
Henry Bierhaus, 1 00
Miss Ida Kinley, 65
August Junt, 1 00
Miss Ida Price, 5 00
Miss Stella Coe, 75
Mrs. J. Corwin, 1 00
Miss Emma B. Lowe, 1 00
Miss Alice Robinson, 1 00
N. F. Morrow, 5 00
S. J. Vail, 2 00
Miss Alice Robinson, 50
Joseph Surber, 10
Guilford Clark, 10
George Grubb, 10
W. Thomas, 20
Chas. Ferre, 20
Lewis Zimmerman, 10
Frank Smith, 10
Pink Shetz, 10
Daniel MacIntire, 25
Marion Jasper, 25
Gabriel Matos, 10
Wm. Harman, 10
Ford Harrison, 10
Guy Hoagland, 10
Edgar Mullendore, 50
Theo Holtz, 50
Asbury Arnot, 25
Grant Foster, 25
John Mil, 25
Carl Nintz, 25
Harbert Cavanaugh, 10
Joan Williams, 10
Floyd Coleman, 25
Chas Stewart, 10
Anna Shann, 10
Edna M. E. Kutz, 10
Hattie Hagley, 10
Kate Webb, 10
Addie Siegel, 10
Maudie Moore, 10
Francis Thomas, 10
John P. Jones, 10
Wm. Runyon, 10
Fletcher Sackett, 10
Clavin Wilcutt, 10
Fred Hagemeyer, 10
Jesse Eaton, 10
Ben S. Groves, 10
Oris Rose, 10
E. H. Cartier, 10
W. H. Imes, 10
Guy Reineke, 10
Lewis J. Meyer, 10
August Schellinger, 10
Guy Reineke, 10
Ulysses Reason, 10
James Davis, 10
Wm. Markley, 10
Ernest Thornton, 10
James Downey, 10
George Killinger, 10
William Gresham, 10
Leo Appelman, 10
William Swink, 10
George Rice, 10
William Gibson, 10
Ben F. Stech, 10
Montford Shepherd, 10
Edward Pahl, 10
Frank Schneider, 10
James Richardson, 10
Henry H. Beckman, 10
Total, \$30 75

(Through Miss Bettie Mayer, Evansville.)

Rudolph and Sam. Haas, 25
Louisa Smith, 1 00
S. S. Stephens, 1 00
Krausberger and Barnett, 1 00
Sam H. Walden, 25
E. H. Egan, 50
Joe W. Walz, 1 00
L. Loewenthal & Co., 1 00
H. A. Loewenthal, 25
Louis Schenhaser & Co., 25
Bitterman, 25
A. Gugenheim, 25
McGoy and Menhem, 25
H. A. Cook, 50
Rev. Charles Morris, 10
E. N. Velle, 10
E. A. Nishi, 10
E. S. March, 10
S. S. Seantain, 10
A. Holz, 25
Louis Uhl, 25
Joe M. Uhl, 25
Jas. D. Dwyer, 50
Ouis Hunsell, 50
Cash, (two each 25), 50
Charles, 25
Louis Hildebrand, 2 00
Fred C. Nohre, 25
E. G. Stauffer, 1 00
F. M. Stephens, 1 00
Bettie Mayer, 50
Total, \$16 00

(Through Amos French, Eastern part of the State.)

Amos French, 1 00
Edna French, 1 00
David S. Eise, 1 00
David S. Violey, 1 00
Kate D. Violey, 1 00
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Butcher, 1 00
P. B. Butcher, 1 00
A. Robinson, 1 00
John P. French, 1 00
Fred Lingmeier, 1 00
Mr. and Mrs. Edmund S. Leach, 1 00
Total, \$11 00

(Through Edwin P. Binkley, Jacksonville.)

Edwin P. Binkley, 1 00
E. Bert Durl Binkley, 1 00
John Doversh, 1 00
Cicero Throckmorton, 50
John L. Boyd, 1 00
Miss Anna S. Wachtell, 25
John Doversh, 1 00
Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson, 1 00
Albert S. Higgins, 50
Henry C. Burkhardt, 50
Miss Ida Wiley, 50
John Madden, 1 00
Charles Weir, 1 00
Total, \$14 05

(Through John Johannes, Indianapolis.)

George Robinson, 1 00
John Johannes, 3 00
Mrs. Anna Johannes, 1 00
Theodore Michael, 25
Math Johannes, 25
Walter M. Peck, 25
William Bornstein, 25
Susan Johannes, 25
Charles Steinwenter, 1 00
Total, \$7 25

(Through Samuel Heilbronner, Fort Wayne.)

Sym. A. Heilbronner, 2 00
Elizabeth Offenlock, 25
John Doversh, 1 00
Theodore C. Pinn, 25
Mary McDonald, 25
John Weller, 75
Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Lemont, 25
Total, \$4 25

(Through Albert O. Bishop, Richmond.)

George Bishop, 50
Altha Bishop, 1 00
Minnie Burkhardt, 50
Hattie Burkhardt, 50
Sarah Stanley, 1 00
J. C. Burkhardt, 50
S. M. Hammond, 25
Chas. L. Woolter, 25
Albert O. Bishop, 25
Annie Catton, 25
Louis Wrede, 25
Ernest Schoerlin, 25
August Staforth, 25
M. D. Ballard, 25
May M. Ayler, 25
W. H. Campbell, 25
J. L. Thompson, 25
Chas. T. Miller, 25
H. G. Swicker, 25
Robert C. Donihitt, 25
Total, \$8 25

(Through W. H. Whitmore, Laporte.)

I. Truesdell, 1 00
J. Baran, 1 00
J. H. Bradley, 1 00
A. G. Porter, 1 00
S. Lay, 50
H. L. Weaver, 1 00
Jacob Wile, 1 00
J. Hamburg, 1 00
Seth Eason, 1 00
L. D. Webber, 1 00
E. Moore, 50
R. E. Morrison, 50
P. D. Ioven, 1 00
Wm. Niles, 1 00
Mrs. Glescen, 25
Jno. Southerland, 1 00
Weaver and Fredericksen, 50
W. F. Porter, 50
E. H. Scott, 50
Simon Wile, 1 00
M. M. Dakin, 1 00
Chas. A. Collins, 1 00
Moses Stahlheim, 50
D. C. Decker, 50
Mrs. M. J. Whitmore, 25
Total, \$20 50

(Through Jasper J. Cross)

Ben. Nordyke, Kingsbury, 1 00
Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Bowes, 1 00
Jasper J. Cross, Waterford, 1 00
Geo. W. Carlisle, Walnut, 50
N. D. Cronin, Waterford, 50
Philip M. Minor, 1 00
Peter Schuster, 1 00
Barnum C. Cross, 1 00
W. B. Berryman, Goshen, 1 00
Hilda Swanson, LaPorte, 25
Ida B. Dure, Walkerton, 25
Jos. B. Exler, Walkerton, 25
W. E. Cripe, Goshen, 50
Jesse Cripe, Michigan City, 1 00
Hart Whitmore, LaPorte, 50
S. F. Ross, Walkerton, 25
C. E. Cross, Waterford, 25
A. C. Barden, Walkerton, 25
C. W. N. Stephens, 25
Cash, 50
Total, \$12 80

Total from Indiana this week, 124 85
From Robert C. Fox, Washington, D. C., through C. K. W. Strong, 10 00

Total new receipts, 134 85
Assets reported last week, 1,933 39
New receipts (Empire State Com.) reported above, 46 35

Total assets, \$2,114 59

The assets are now distributed as follows:

In the Treasurer's hands, \$134 81
In E. A. Hodgson's hands, 960 28
With the U. S. Trust Co., 1,000 00
Mr. H. P. Hunt's note, 20 00
Total, \$2,114 59

AMOS G. DRAPER, Treasurer.

Notice.

Services in the signs, to which the deaf-mutes of their respective cities are earnestly invited, will be held, God willing, on Sunday, April 11, as follows: At 11 A.M., in Trinity Chapel, Newark, N. J. At 3 P.M., in Christ Church, Brooklyn, E. D.

Brick Building Fund of the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes.

BULLETIN No. 34.

March 7, Cash, 50
" 31, Cash, 2 75
Total, 3 25

The late Order of Eleof Surds through C. S. Newell, Treasurer,

The Fund now amounts to \$1,683.73
CLEMENS B. THOMSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

A Bad Dumb Boy.

Anthony Cannon, a dumb boy, nineteen years of age, was arrested in Hoboken on Tuesday night on a charge of disorderly conduct preferred by his father. Anthony's legal home is in the State Reform School at Jamesburg, but Anthony only lives there when circumstances beyond his control compel him to do so. Anthony's last escape was about Christmas, when he came home and thrust himself into the family stocking. The Jamesburg officers are not anxious for his return, and so Mr. Cannon has to bear with him. For a week or so the boy's temper has been worse than usual and the long-suffering father sent for an officer. He was obliged to summon an assistant and then another, the services of three officers and the father being required to convey the lad to the station-house. When he was finally lodged in a cell he made the corridor ring with sounds that probably represented a large number of unuttered curses.—N. Y. Sun.

The Guild.

Prof. E. H. Carrier will deliver a lecture on "The North American Indians: their Customs, etc.," in aid of the Guild, April 13th, 1886, in St. Ann's Sunday School-room, at 8 P.M. Tickets, 25 cents, can be had of the Committee. A few reserved chairs can be had of the Chairman for 30 cents.

C. R. THOMSON, Chairman.

Notice.

TO CATHOLIC DEAF-MUTES OF BROOKLYN.

Religious service will be held, God willing, on Sunday, April 11th, at 3 P.M., in the class-room of St. Charles' Church, on Sidney Place, near Livingston Street.

Young men are specially invited to attend.

COLLEGE CHRONICLE.

To Prospective Students

HOW TO LIVE.

The Gallaudet Memorial.

(From our Washington Correspondent.)

The time is approaching when prospective candidates for College honors are pondering over the question of entering College. There are many deaf-mutes all over the land who would be a credit to the college, but who never come here; there are a few who come here, who had better not do so. The advice of Superintendents and teachers should be given careful consideration in deciding whether or not to go to college; for it is often the most sanguine that are the least competent, whereas others, more able, underestimate their abilities, and shrink from running the risk of failure in the examination. The College is no place for loafers, and those who come here should make up their minds that they are to work; but any one with a fair intelligence and a careful preparation in the studies required for admission, can pass the entrance examination, and once in he can get along with a reasonable amount of work; for, nothing unreasonable is required. Those who fail in the entrance examination can complete their preparation in the Kendall School; but we would not advise any to come here with such a purpose in view. If they find that they would likely be unable to pass the examination, they should remain at their school another year, or till sufficiently prepared. Of course, those from states that do not allow sufficient time for preparation, would be welcome to the Kendall School; but those able to make sufficient preparation at home should consider it unworthy to enter anything below the introductory class. At present the Kendall School is well filled, and any addition from outside states would seriously test its capacity. Specimen questions of entrance examination and other information can be had by addressing President Gallaudet. We do not wish to discourage any against coming here, but we do not either wish to give them a false impression, that they can come here and have an easy time. Any who really desire a higher education and are willing to work for it, need not be afraid to come, and we can assure them of fair treatment from the Faculty and good fellowship from the students. As to practical details, we should advise special attention to arithmetic and grammar, and especially to the simpler and more general principles in each. What you know, know it well. In arithmetic be sure you understand thoroughly the definitions and principles of the fundamental operations, and fractions, common and decimal. It is well to be able to work difficult problems, but you will get enough of that here; and the object of the entrance examination is not to find out what you can do, but how you are prepared to pursue the studies here prescribed. In grammar be able to parse all the words in common, simple sentences, and understand the definitions and uses of the different parts of speech. A preparation in other studies sufficient to pass the examination is also very desirable, for nothing hampers a student so much as "second-guessing." For candidates for the introductory class, the study of Latin and algebra is pure waste of time, as these studies are begun and thoroughly taught in that class. Lastly, if you enjoy good health and a vigorous constitution, take good care of it; if not, do all you can to improve it.

We have always looked upon the Register as one of the most sensible of the deaf-mute papers, and it was therefore with some surprise we found in the last issue two copied articles tending to show that for a person to try to take care of his health is useless and ridiculous. Though they are not editorial, we suppose that the editor, in general, agrees with the articles he copies from other papers. While we agree with the articles in the belief, that care of health should not be an all-absorbing thought of life, that it should be made a means, not an end, is not this going a little too far: "The man who really gets the most that can be got out of life is the man who, with a fairly good constitution to begin with, is ready to squander it at any moment and on every occasion in a sufficient cause? Indeed the object of life is to live, bravely and generously, rather than to attain a great age; but we would rather live in good health till 100, than be dying for fifty years under the impression that we were getting the most we could out of life. We have seen a few ready to squander life in what to them seemed sufficient cause, and we do not envy them; we have seen many, once weak, by judicious care, regain their health, and now they enjoy life as much as any. Indeed many live healthy without apparently giving the least thought to the care of their health; but are they healthy because they do not think about it, or do they not think about it because they are healthy? Will the editor kindly favor us with his opinion on this point? To be as useful in the world as we can seems to be the object

of life, and to maintain our health so as to be able to do this in its widest sense, seems therefore the duty of every one.

We have carefully noted the comments by Mr. Fox and others upon the powers of the Gallaudet Memorial committee. The correspondence has been open, frank and courteous, and is therefore entitled to the more respect. Mr. Fox is a recognized authority on parliamentary rules, and his opinion is therefore of the greatest weight. We are far from wishing a controversy with this gentleman, whom we regard as an elder brother, not only as a former fellow College student, but also as a veteran writer of the "College Chronicle." But it seems to us that if the National Convention did not dispose of this matter in a proper and business like manner, the blame lies with the leading members of that convention. We have no interest in the proceedings of the convention, and to us it matters little what authority it has given to the committee; but we have an interest in the success of the memorial project, and to us it seems the committee has the best authority to carry it to completion. We confess to being somewhat surprised at reading of Mr. Froehlich's arrangements with the sculptor; but to us it seemed rather as a bold move to strike life into the whole thing. If the chairman acts without the consent of the committee, the committee can and should protest; if he acts with their approval, expressed or understood, no one outside the committee has a right to accuse him of acting without authority from the committee. If all the deaf in the land would act in concert they could raise the required money in one month; if they see that they have to come out at once, they could do more in two weeks than in two years of dilly dallying. If the statue is to be up in 1888, as we understand most of the deaf mutes expect, it is time to begin now. Mr. Froehlich shows confidence in the success of the project, when almost everybody else seems to stand doubting. It is easy enough to criticize, but we should think the committee feel keenly enough the awkwardness of their position; and we do not exactly understand the plan Mr. Fox proposes for them to "direct their energies to the completion of the fund," the result of which would "astonish them."

While writing we received a circular through whose kindness we do not know. From the said circular it appears that one W. A. Bond of the city of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New York, United States of America, of the Earth, of the Universe, has discovered that the treasurer of the Gallaudet fund is not a member of the second National Convention of Deaf-Mutes, and therefore it is dangerous to place any money for the Gallaudet Statue in his hands. There are some people who are never so happy as when they can make trouble. We would as soon trust Prof. Draper on his word as Mr. Bond under oath. Mr. Bond knows that his action is not prompted by any apprehension as to the safety of the funds, but by an insatiable desire for notoriety. Prof. Draper has given ample security for the safety of the fund, for, if we understand right, it is arranged so that whenever the amount in his hands reaches \$500, it is placed in a New York bank from which it cannot be taken out without the consent of several members of the National Convention. The idea that the executive committee cannot hold him responsible for the loss of money is therefore unnecessary and ridiculous. Moreover the Treasurer publishes a weekly report so that every contributor can see if his money is properly entered on the books, and not used by the treasurer for private purposes. Like many other non-members of the Convention we have contributed to the fund, and have not seen any members object to our doing so. Yet the non-members, who have perhaps contributed more than half of the whole fund, have no representation on the committee, unless Prof. Draper be considered one. Still it is not on this ground we claim his right to the place, because he is the man best qualified for it. He has done more for the success of the project since he became treasurer than perhaps any other individual. We rather suspect that it is jealousy of his success that impels his critics. To desire his resignation would be not only thankless but would also injure the project itself. If the National Association desires to complete the fund from among its own members alone, we object neither to their doing so, nor to their insisting upon having all the officers chosen from among its members. We doubt not that, if a general desire is manifested for his resignation, Prof. Draper would be only too glad to resign the trusteeship. It is a good deal of work and trouble for which he receives no compensation, and very little honor. He accepted the position, not as an honor, but because he believed that he could further the cause; and thus far he has proved that he was not mistaken.

Is there any rule adopted by the convention prescribing that the treasurer of the Gallaudet fund must be a member of the convention? If not, will Mr. Bond please show cause why the committee or its chairman had not a perfect right to select whom they thought best qualified, whether a member or not? It surprises us that a convention favored with such legal talent as Mr. Bond's should not have disposed of the memorial matter in a definite and business like manner. If Mr. Bond and others are opposed to the memorial project itself, why don't they come out like men and say so, instead of attacking and annoying

those who are trying to overcome the obstacles in the way? If the deaf-mutes will give their support to the committee, we doubt not the committee will do their part in finishing the job. Encouragement is better than fault-finding. We believe the committee are able to carry out the work, and we hope that adverse criticism will not discourage them, nor deter them from acting so, as to their own judgment, seems best.

NOTES.

The one hundred or more essays in the Literary society's library have been nearly bound in three volumes. Librarian Charles is also preparing an alphabetical catalogue of the books in the library.

History of Civilization will hereafter be an optional study, and the time thus saved will be given to physics.

Ten substantial base-ball shirts have been made for the base-ball club, at \$1.75 a piece. Some of the old knickerbockers will do service yet, and a few pairs of the same color have been ordered, so that the whole nine will appear in decent uniforms.

The examinations are over and reflect credit upon the College in general and the students in particular. Only a few, in the Introductory and Freshman classes, failed to pass.

Dr. Gallaudet, accompanied by Principal Crouter, of Philadelphia, went to Frederick City on business during the week.

Mrs. Nordin, of Skara, Sweden, is the guest of the Institution for a few days. She is travelling in this country studying the methods of teaching the deaf and blind, with a view to improving the methods of instruction in her own country.

The Literary Society this morning elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, J. H. Cloud, '86; Vice-Pres., J. A. Boland, '88; Sec'y, H. Van Allen, '89; Treas., J. E. Standacher, '88; Librarian, C. W. Charles, '89; Critic, C. O. Dantzer, '86. Senior Adams was elected Valedictorian, and Junior Cleary Respondent.

Mr. Kiesel lectured last evening to the Kendall School about Mary Queen of Scots. The description of her execution was so vivid as to make several of the little girls cry with sympathy.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson will lecture in the chapel to-morrow afternoon, about the life and habits of the Indians of that remote territory.

Lindsay Denison took a good many by surprise on the first of April. Having dressed up, he presented himself as a poor deaf-lad soliciting contributions for charitable purposes. Charity and money seemed abundant, and he had no difficulty in raising a subscription list of several dollars,—only one young man being found whose circumstances did not permit him to give any encouragement by kind words or hard cash. Well there was a young lady who assisted in arranging the toilet, and that partly explains the success of the deception.

FRANK FRYXELL.

April 3, 1886.

The Dumb Speak.

Idiot presents many singular features to the medical observer. Some imbeciles can understand what is said to them, but are unable to speak. Others can hum a tune, though they cannot utter a word. Occasionally these mute idiots have been known to utter a few words under the influence of sudden and strong emotion, and then relapse into their ordinary state of speechlessness.

One boy, for several years an inmate of an asylum for imbeciles, had never spoken. A few hours before his death, he uttered several intelligent sentences.

The Superintendent of an Italian asylum for idiots tells of an imbecile boy, who, from infancy until eighteen years of age, had uttered no word but "mamma." Having been attacked by typhoid fever, his face changed its expression of stupidity for a look of intelligence. He spoke with animation of what he suffered, and after his recovery, was able to express his ideas in words.

A sudden shock has also been known to stimulate a dumb boy into speaking. A London merchant took his dumb boy, eight years of age, on a boating-party on the Thames. The father fell overboard. "Save him! save him!" shouted the dumb-boy. From that moment he spoke with almost as much ease as his brothers.—Yokul's Companion.

Rev Mr. Mann's Appointments

April 11th—St. Louis, 3:00 P.M.
" 12th—Evansville, 7:30 P.M.
" 13th—Indianapolis, 7:30 P.M.
" 14th—Kenton, O., 3:00 and 7:30 P.M.
" 16th—Norwalk, O., 3:00 and 7:30 P.M.
" 18th—Cleveland, O., Confirmation.
" 21st—Akron, Confirmation.
" 25th—Cleveland, O., Easter Services.
" 27th—Youngstown, O., 3:00 and 7:30 P.M.
May 2d—Pallman, Ill., 10:30 A.M.
" 2d—Chicago, Ill., 2:30 P.M.
" 2d—Chicago, Ill., 7:30 P.M.
" 3d—Milwaukee, Wis., 7:30 P.M.
" 4th—Davenport, Ia., 7:30 P.M.

Suspension of judgement at certain times should be sedulously cultivated.

When we remember how frequently complex conditions are involved, and to accord to each its appropriate value, we may well pause and reflect before committing ourselves to judgements which may prove to be wrong.

One of the Chinese students educated in this country went home and was promptly arrested for obtaining money on a forged order.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The Albany carpenters are on strike for the nine-hour day.

ADOLPHE ALPHONSE Assi, the French Dominiquois, who was deported to New Caledonia in 1872, is dead.

The House passed yesterday a bill for a Congressional library building. The cost of the land is limited to \$550,000.

JOHN CASHMAN was struck by a locomotive while walking on the track near East Hampton, Conn., and instantly killed.

The long and bitter struggle between Keene Brothers, of Lynn, and the Massachusetts Knights has ended in a victory for the latter.

A BRITANNIA paper states that twenty-five cases of cholera have appeared in the vicinity of Audierne, in Finistere, France, and that one of them had proved fatal.

RECENT droughts in New South Wales have cost the colony 24,000 sheep with in the last five years. This decrease represents a loss of \$40,000,000 principally due to the lack of proper works for the storage of water which would have saved animal life in the dry seasons.

A TEXAS newspaper notes that the Knights of Labor, while clamoring for eight hours, want the San Antonio Post-office to keep open until 8 o'clock "in order to accommodate the laboring class." As this would make the clerks' working days twelve hours long, the demand provokes smiles.

A DISPATCH has been received from the commander of the German gunboat *Cyclops*, on the west coast of Africa, stating that he has bombarded the town of Monrovia. The natives were driven away by the bombardment, and the marines landed and completed the work of destroying the town. Nobody belonging to the gunboat was injured.

MANAGER FILLMORE, of the Pacific Coast Railway, last week sent a body of laborers to work on the railroad near Niponia, Cal., and among them were ten Chinamen. Saturday night a party of unknown men—went from Arroyo Grande to the Chinese camp, ordered the Chinamen to get aboard some hand cars, and brought them within twelve miles of San Luis, when they were told to take their baggage and walk to San Luis, threatening them with hanging if they returned.

The water has receded from the Tamlins mound field and has left uncovered acres of skulls and bones, many of which are of gigantic size. If the original frame was in proportion to some of the thigh bones that

"Alpha-Omega League."

GALLAUDET CLUB ELECTION.

Facts and Fancies.

(From our New York Correspondent.)

From the remark of a mute acquaintance of ours who has been residing among us now for a little over a year, we are led to believe that while the hearing population of New York leads every State in the matter of the successful carrying out of any enterprise they undertake, our mute community need have no hesitation in laying down to a like honor in regard to the mutes of other States.

This recalls to us the conjecture we have often made as to what an influential organization could be formed if the mutes of New York City and vicinity were organized, no matter for what purpose, under one head.

But it seems this can and will never be, for the simple reason that the party who are in favor of the opinions expressed by Mr. So-and-So, do not agree with those expressed by the party in favor of Mr. What's-his-name, who in turn, are at daggers' end with the clique under the leadership of Mr. Thing'um bob, and so on, for some reasons, we find our mutes divided, as much as even, as our political dignitaries of Tammany and Irving Hall, and the County Democracy contingent.

Still there are times and occasions when harmony for the time being reigns supreme, and despite this cut up in the matter of organization, it can not but be confessed that this division tends to improve the affairs of each society till one or the other bursts (with exceptions of course), and new ventures come along to take their places. So New York moves in this respect, and new organizations are being constantly formed.

The latest venture of a new club was the initial steps taken one evening last week towards the foundation of an organization that will have for its object the social, athletic, and, at times, dramatic improvement of its members.

On the evening in question, the following were unanimously elected to continue for the next six months in their respective offices: Alex. Pach, President; Albert Ballin, Vice-President; George S. Porter, Secretary; John F. O'Brien, Treasurer.

The name under which it will be known was the subject of a long debate, but it was finally agreed that the most preferable mentioned was the "Alpha-Omega League," and for the present the said League may be said to be in a very prosperous condition.

Such an organization has been a long felt want in the metropolis, as the majority of our mutes have very few occasions offered them to exercise their muscles, and enjoy themselves in a really sociable way, unless in the latter respect they make their headquarters in one of our gin palaces.

There are many who do not prefer this and who have often expressed themselves as desirous of entering into some movement that would be in some measure a diversity from the regular literary entertainments given every other week.

To those who have any desire to interest themselves in the matter of a social, athletic and dramatic organization, the "Alpha-Omega League" will offer ample accommodations, and for the convenience of same, we will state the next meeting will be held April 9th, Friday evening, at Ballin's Studio, 1267 Broadway. Meantime meetings are held on Monday, Wednesday, and every other Friday at the Riding Academy, at No. 4 East 60th Street, only members being allowed at drill.

"Snooks" feels mighty tickled this week, as he knows it will be to his credit that we can chronicle the events of the last meeting of that exceedingly high-toned Gallaudet Club, and as we believe his word to be *bona fide*, we have no hesitation in making some known.

It took place last Saturday evening, and barring a few minor matters under way, the most important business of the evening was the election of officers, and a motion made, tossed up, wrestled, knocked inside out, and at last carried, that an excursion would be the order of the coming summer's entertainment of the Club.

The former subject, doubtless, created the most interest, and that the prospects of the Club from the ticket elected to stand at its helm, will be successful, we leave to the names themselves to prove. The result was: T. F. Fox, President; E. Suweine, Vice-President; George S. Porter, Secretary; A. S. Guggenheimer, Treasurer; B. R. Allabough, John F. O'Brien, Arthur L. Thomas, Executive Committee. The old Board were rendered a vote of thanks, and will make way for the new officers elected at the annual dinner, which takes place at Martinelli's, on Fifth Avenue, the last week of the present month.

For the excursion to be held, the following committee were chosen: John F. O'Brien, Chairman, I. N. Soper, Albert Ballin. It is thought the steamer *Long Branch* will be obtained, and Iona Island the excursion grounds. More as we hear from Snooks.

At the Catholic Literary and Benevolent Union's regular meeting Thursday evening last, there were near two dozen members present, and the enthusiasm of the members was at fever heat. Business of a private nature was transacted. Secretary Lloyd wishes to acknowledge receipt of copy of Constitution and By-Laws from the "Lit" at Kendall Green, and informs us it is a very neat and well-gotten-up piece of work. For want of pressing business, he has been unable to present same favorably to the Union.

The Brooklyn Literary Society has taken unto itself a mighty irksome job, that of refusing by a circular, worded in a very legal and official like way, to recognize as treasurer of the Gallaudet Centennial Memorial Fund, Mr. Draper, and declining on their part to hand to that gentleman any "monies" they may receive for the fund.

It is our honest opinion that, so long as Mr. Draper has seen fit to accept the position of treasurer, and up to the present has appeared entirely trust worthy, there is no necessity for transferring the funds to any other person, though it may be probable that the gentleman named might be only too willing to give up his responsible position, without the intervention of the Brooklyn Society's "bill-head," and then perhaps one of the projectors of the "hereinbefore said" document, might offer his services.

FACTS AND FANCIES

The question for debate which will be under discussion between representatives of New York and Philadelphia for the Gallaudet Fund, is to be: "Which exerts the most influence on the happiness of mankind, the Male or Female mind?"

It is to take place, some time the fore part of May, and we are informed the Quaker City boys are being coached by one who has had much experience in the art, and look forward to such a victory as even their representative in the fistic arena—McCaffrey—has not yet won.

The New Yorkers are equally as confident, and think that Jack Dempsey will be able to give them points that McCaffrey never dreamed of. Thus we await the issue, and trust the dollars will turn out, no matter if you have to "I. O. U."

Meantime, don't forget the lecture on the 13th by Prof. Carrier, for the benefit of the Guild, as you will learn much and help a good deal the worthy cause.

Genial, good-natured Tom Brown will put up a \$1.50 dead ball, if a match can be arranged between the nine at Fanwood and one made up of graduates for Decoration Day. Step up Fox, get your boys at work. And you, Hayden, if you can get a nine, and have a few practice games before then, we'll be torn bottom dollar, minus ninety-nine and a half cents, the "O. G.'s" win.

Four new members have been initiated into the mysteries of the Fanwood Coaching Club. Everything is going along nicely. A stage and eight horses have been engaged.

The young ladies connected with the Sunday School of St. Francis Xavier, contemplate giving a social reunion some time during Easter week. Miss E. Power has charge, and it promises to be a very enjoyable affair.

Our artist, Albert Ballin, is probably the most experienced swordsman in the country. He owes his experience to his visit to "Parce." By the way, we had the pleasure of a visit to his studio lately and were greatly interested in a picture he has just finished, which at present is open to the highest bidder.

Jim Donnelly made his debut as a Union man last week, being now a member of a "Big Six." He is the only mute that has ever operated on a type-setting machine, and is experienced at that.

A few of the generally favored ones have received invitations to the wedding of Mr. Bruthi and Miss Sondberg.

It is rumored that Miss Annie Bryan, formerly of Fanwood, but now of Brooklyn, is or will be married to a hearing gentleman. A surprise no doubt to her old school and classmates.

As to the rest, we are afraid if we keep on we will be considered a "bore," but one moment if you please, April 1st came, went and with it the usual tricks by the average small boy and the usual kicks by the sedate looking old gents, who forgot they were small once.

"Did we get fooled?" Oh no, but we know some one who did, and that he was mad, we assert, as sure as our name is

MONTAGUE TIGG.

Central Kansas.

M. William R. Baumgart, a mute cousin of a "Vox Populi," lives six miles west from Valley Falls, Jefferson County. He was born a "hardy" farmer.

Mr. Charles Cochran was a former pupil of both the Jacksonville and Olathe Institutions, and is working on the farm of his father. He is a very kind-hearted fellow and is loved by all who know him well. He is a Greenbacker in "politics." His address is Caney, Montgomery County.

The suggestion of the worthy College President, Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, was a very good one—that is, if the sign language should be abolished, it would be cruelly and a great crime. Honor to the great philanthropist, and he is entitled to great credit for this. If there were no *Deaf Eyes*, no *Sicards*, no *Gallaudets*, no *Clerics*, no *Poets*, all the deaf-mutes over the

world would never be given an education, or they would be yoked and reduced to bondage, or they would be treated with cruelty.

I am very sorry to learn that my old schoolmate, Mr. Charles R. Casselman, did not meet with any success. I am nervous, because the speaking employers do not care much for such a deaf-mute as Mr. Casselman. Ninety out of one hundred bosses would only shake their heads or say "No," because they think that the deaf-mutes don't understand enough. The bosses ought to give them a trial for awhile, and they would find them sober and useful for themselves.

Superintendent S. T. Walker kindly sent us a recent circular relating to the rules and affairs of the Kansas Institution. Many of his scholars are most advanced, owing to the successful management of Mr. Walker. Credit is given to the talented gentleman for his well-deserved plan. The parents and friends of the deaf-mute children ought to be satisfied with Superintendent Walker's mode of conducting the Institution. He is congenial, and I will heartily endorse and support his administration.

The many friends of Mr. Andrew Winkler, of Leavenworth, will be deeply sorry to hear of the sad news of his unexpected death. He was endeared to the hearts of the people, who knew and respected him. He was a good boy, and had made a clear record. He had been a great sufferer from epilepsy for twenty years, when he expired. He was a former pupil of Prof. Thomas Burnside, when the professor was Principal of the old Kansas Institution. The celebrated professor was succeeded by the late Prof. L. H. Jenkins as principal, and Mr. Winkler went through school. Then he went to the Washington College to prepare for his studies, but he never appeared there again on account of ill-health.

VOX POPULI.

JUNCTION CITY, KAN., 4-1-86.

Deaf-Mutes, Read and Meditate.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Society of Deaf-Mutes, held on the 24th of March, 1886, the following resolutions were offered by W. A. Bond, and adopted:

WHEREAS, Wm. H. Weeks, of Hartford, Conn., member of the Second National Convention of Deaf-Mutes, was appointed as Treasurer of the Gallaudet Centennial Memorial Fund, on the 30th of August, 1886, at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Second National Convention, at 939 Colcord Ave., by a motion of S. J. Vail, of Indiana, another member of the said convention, [See page 34, paragraph 4, of the proceedings of the Second National Convention of Deaf-Mutes, held in the City of New York, County of New York, State of New York, at the Second National Convention of Deaf-Mutes, and that said Wm. H. Weeks was duly, truthfully and legally accepted by the members of said convention by a motion of W. A. Bond, [See page 34, paragraph 8 and 9 of the proceedings of the Second National Convention of Deaf-Mutes, and that said Wm. H. Weeks was duly, truthfully and legally accepted by the members of said convention by a motion of W. A. 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